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BY MARTHA BUSSELL.

OLDFIELD, October 10, 1850. Margaret, the Valley of Humiliation does not include Aunt Huldah Page's farm; or, if Inclicipated-very healthful and healing to such natures as mine. Everything is so quiet and estrand busy-handed goodness, that it seems as if I might become good too.

Today, while we were sorting over a basket " Paldwins" and "Seek-no-farthers," selecting the largest and fairest to send to a neighbor. wilow Stokes, (whose own had fallen a prey to anguly cattle and poor fences,) as a sort of ome remark to that effect, adding-" How such I wish you were my guardian, instead of

"Eleanor," she replied, "if a body really people of whom we know nothing. It's better sharply—"What's that you are saying, child? Men

"But I do know something about this gentleman. You know I came here once, years ago, and I know he dislikes me."

"How do you know it ?" "Because he was always finding fault with

"Fred, Summerfield finding fault! Why, was quite the evenest-tempered boy I ever new. He would put up with anything where ously at me.

"I don't mean to say he was cross, or illmoered; but he had a way of looking at me, riticizing my ways, and saying such and

in things were wrong, that was very provoell, were they not wrong?" asked the y, with a smile, as she laid down the upon which she was wiping the apples,

ing beneath her glance; "but, e need not have been so particular about little thing. If he had really liked me, ald not have been; for papa and grand-

"And it is true, that Fred. eld never was, boy or man, inclined

iled as she replied, "You are honest ing that Fred. Summerfield dislikes you, once that patch was run over

na and father had looked a leetie sharper

less condition, as the wrong use I making that a reason for extra care ence. I have suffered it to serve as an or all sorts of faults and imperfections.

so thoroughly sincere and earnest, and beirect way of looking at things, I can't g her. I don't believe she ever look avs at a thing in her life. It is good ome in contact with such a soul; and had met her six months ago in the city have laughed at her. It is strange tly things look, when viewed from stand-points. Old women, especially and more unfashionably clad, have respectability in the country, which pertain to them in the city. mean or outre in a crowded street by brick walls and plate glass, becomes e her spotted muslin cap, with its wide these twenty years, or at least one smoothed away, or her white mus nief and blue and white calic for all the "false fronts," dress caps, and es. in the world. Nature dignifies her

good fire burns upon the hearth, for ah likes a good fire—"it's kind a sits opposite, with a great leather t book, which probably belonge her, before her on the stand, looking y accounts, and occasionally dipe ebt or credit of her work-people. Now down her pen, and, with her forefinger on of figures, to see that ther usual mental effort, she takes up row of apples which, in the process are spitting and spluttering upor wept hearth, and enjoys its flavor

substance among people of rather stration of that parable which , I find, and that is manifested in idolatry for these Summerfields my guardian." They have been for all women to make to themselve it, I confess, I would rather her choice

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

ELEANOR SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

to the making of an yeast powder. She is as yet but a prophecy, physically and intellectually—one of those women who may become famed for talent and beauty, or remain fragments all their days. In person as well as mind, she is totally unlike her family, being tall and dark and thin, with decidedly Jewish features, and great eyes that look like lamps in a dark place, or, when excited, gleam and flash like sheet

lightning.
Aunt Huldah's love for her must be very not include Aunt Hudday Page state, or, it does, the atmosphere is very different from that it does, the atmosphere is very different from that careless, shiftless habits, which litter up the rooms with all sorts of things, or tolerate the various theories which she advances. Just cheerful here, and the good woman herself is now, her pet hobby is geology, and we take long rambles over the fields, she with her ham such a complete incarnation of out-spoken honmer in her hand, filling our basket with "spemer in her hand, fill cimens," and, not unfrequently, her pockets, until their weight drags her skirt from her bodice, or seat ourselves upon some rock, while of winter apples, "Spys" and "Spitzenbergs," she enlightens my ignorance on the subject, throwing out thoughts and suggestions, some of which are, like her specimens, of rare beau-

Some of her notions clash directly with Aunt Huldah has given her on those topics, I made the discussions. This morning, as we were sorting our "specimens," something brought up the "develop-ment theory;" and Rebecca, who had read the "Vestiges of Creation," was explaining this theory to me, when Aunt Huldah, who stood at wants to become better, it don't help much to bread loaves for the oven, suddenly dropped ward it to nurse all sorts of prejudices agin the one in her hands, and, turning round, said, line solbling suddenly are solved to be seized the Prince's hand, and carried it to his

> grew up out of beasts!"
> "That's a new way of stating it," said the thing."
> "And does any one believe such stuff? Do

> you?"
> "Why, I neither believe nor disbelieve, but am, as yet, content to be a seeker; but many people, however, older and wiser than I, advocate these views," she said, glancing mischiev-

"Don't believe nor disbelieve!" said the old dame, contemptuously. "Don't know whether you was a tadpole, or Eleanor, there, a hoppin'-toad?"

"I certainly could not make oath that we were not, Aunt, as my own consciousness does not extend beyond a certain point," was the

old parsonage yonder, at six o'clock in the morning; and tadpoles, I take it, don't scream Thou wilt draw them in the name of Colone that is neither here nor there. 100 know, that grasp he had succeeded in disengaging these folks know, that God created every living grasp he had succeeded in disengaging these folks know, that God created every living hand, "that for services such as yours the hand, "that for services such as yours the His own image, 'even in the image of God created he him;' not, mind you, in the image of any beast or animal whatever, though Heaven knows there are enough who are ready to act "Oh, Sire," said Madame Trompette, soblike beasts;" and the good woman returned to bing lustily, "all this stifles me, you see. I her loaf, and moulded it as if it were a lump of can't believe I'm a Colonel, and decorated

mistake the means. The truth is, intellectual, rather than physical, Aunt," began haps, some little place, quite humble, you know, take your last remark as a proof of the truth of their theory. Some of them have spent years in digging into the heart of the earth, and striving to discover the laws of existence written | eh?" inquired the Prince. But don't you see that, instead there in the imperishable rocks, just as the moral law was written upon stone also."

she laid one upon the shoulder of the girl, and "Ah!" ejaculated the Prince, "of whom turned her about to the window. "Look there, do you speak?" II. Our worst enemies are ourselves, child," she went on, pointing to where her fat old house-dog, Tim, was digging away, in a Trompette, persisting still in addressing the perfect cloud of dust, at a certain spot beneath Prince as though he were already what in a massive stone wall, that separated the door-her heart she wished him to be, "you see. yard from a meadow. "Old Tim has dug at that poor Madame Flammeche had the misforthat same spot, by spells, these two years, and what has he got? Nothing but his eyes full of army. She lost all the others in the field. It's dirt, and a sore foot. Animals! it does seem only a tailor, and it must meddle with politics. as if some folks were born moles, and never got to be anything else. You can't—you—old Mr. Summerfield's child, believe such stuff, Redard the police, that knows everything, drops becca?

you don't look sharp, it will run chievous girl's heart, and she replied, earnest-

"I did not say that I believed it, Aunt Hulis in your case, 'twould have saved you dah. I was only stating the grounds of its advocates to Eleanor."

Well, what do you want to know anything about such stuff for? I wonder how Fred. Summerfield can let Will and you read everymade of it; for I begin to see that, in- thing, as he does. It is enough to ruin you. "Fred. believes it best to 'prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.' He only stipulates that I shall accept no doctrine or theory without discussing it with him." way his father took with him." said the old

GOOD NIGHT.

Let me depart, beloved, I entreat ye! I see angelic faces bend to meet me, I hear sweet voices from celestial lands

she returned to her baking.

Do but bind up this shattered house of clay,

Has nearly rent the crumbling walls away Life is as fair as in my childish days;

My heart is filled with thoughts of peace and gladnes

The lake, the fountain, and the silver rills, Forest and valley, daisy-spangled meadow,

All your long patience, your unwearied care-The tender love that kept its vigils nightly, While hope sank slowly into dark despair

Herewith I give to thee a certain token "-But day by day have faith and peace waxed stronge

My soul exults; I would not tarry longer, I pass the darkened vale, my strength unshaken;

For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY. A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

the author of " The Chronicles of the Bastile," " The Embassy," " The Yule Log," " Philip of Lutetia," &c. CHAP. XXIX-Concluded.

But the Corporal is so bewildered, he cannot utter a word. He stands gazing doubtingly at the Prince, making a perceptibly violent effort to check a rising sob and restrain a falling tear. His wife, not less astounded, looks from the

kinder tone, addressing the Corporal, who, with true military instinct, promptly obeys. "For thy wounds thou hast a right-an honest rightto that badge of honor which the Emperor in tended should be worn only by bonest men. Receive it at my hands, Colonel. It never auce, I suppose, for the home lecture Aunt Huldah's long-cherished orthodoxy, and it is adorned the breast of a worthier man or of a braver soldier."

"'Tis too much, 'tis too much! Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!" exclaims Madame Trompette; and, without more ado or ceremony, she precipitated herself upon the Prince, and seizing his other hand, discharged upon it, in quick succession, a volley of unmistakably ro-

"Enough thanks, my friends, enough," said the Prince, in a voice somewhat husky and tremulous. "These are rewards to which thy 

no more." "I claim the privilege of rewarding those who have served me," remarked the Prince. "If thou wilt call at the office of the Minister of War, thou wilt find a sum of twenty thou Trompette. I regret, Madame," he continued as you did," returned the old lady, drily. "But Trompette. I regret, Madame," he continued, that is neither here nor there. You know, and turning now to the Colonel's wife, from whose

heresy.

"The likeness is presumed to be moral and I'm quite satisfied for myself. I thought, pertwenty thousand francs in hand! 'tis too much. Vive l'Empereur!'

"For me, no! please your Imperial Majesty;

ou that dislike him? It is very natural very easy to pack our own prejudices and on to other people, instead of shouldering writing on common stones? It's downright for myself I ask nothing, but only for a brave recives. "Christian," she went beresy. Digging into the earth!" and, unom her favorite book, "found mindful of the mealy condition of her hands, ruless as my cosset Dick, yonshe laid one upon the shoulder of the girl, and leaves and has merited well of the country."

"Ah!" ejaculated the Prince, "of whom

> The old lady's tone of grief touched the mis- rests Flammeche, along with ever so many more. So my old comrade, you see, sire, is in your Majesty to give her husband his liberty.

dame, with a doubtful shake of her head, as

gratitude in a somewhat demonstrative manon the part of the Prince.
"Colonel," he said, changing the subject you will be placed on the retired list. At

you have a right to repose.'

events render it necessary to enrol on the list for active service veterans like yourself. Colonel I will take care you have your turn. For the present, enjoy your well-earned honors and your pension. Au revoir, my friends."

The Prince extended his hand once more

the Colonel, who pressed it again and again to his lips, reiterating his expressions of gratitude for the marks of favor bestowed upon him; nor was his wife sparing of her thanks, though erence to the air of gravity which the Prince had assumed towards them.

wishes have carried me too far," replied Ma-

complete till they pass the sentries and the sol diers in the court-yard, who salute her husband

Orange, in virtue of the decision of the Con-

The people of Belgium having, as has already

"Approach," resumes the Prince,

Whilst he was speaking, the Prince detached from his own breast a small gold cross of the Legion of Honor, set in brilliants, and attached it to the button-hole of the new-made seized the Prince's hand, and carried it to his lips, sobbing audibly.

"Then I can do nothing for you at present

"Well, you see, sire," resumed Madame

upon the conspirators very suddenly, and ara state of desolation; and now you have asked whether you could do me any favor, I hope your Majesty will pardon me, sire, for asking "I know of the case," answered the Prince, writing down the name; "I will see that your

friend's husband is restored to liberty. From what I hear of him, he is not a dangerous char Trompette, alluding to Monsieur Flammeche as a neutral object; "it hasn't any malice, it's

"Good, good," replied the Prince. "It is hired writers at work, to awaken the jealousy an affair settled. On your account, Madame, of the Germans against the French, by insinuner, but was checked by a wave of the hand

your age, and after so many years of active "Eh, Prince, but I am good for ten cam-paigns yet," responded the old soldier. "I only ask to die in the service of the nephew of

my Emperor."
"Well, well," replied the Prince, "should

"Before you leave," he said, addressing her references to what you may regard as a certain event. I mean, my friends, that I am simply President of the Republic, and that for you to speak of an Empire and an Emperor is, to say

the burden that is on it. Taking courage, however, she presently exclaims—

"Colonel Trompette, let us, a-hem—let us call a cab!"

For the Nauonal Era.

Sketch of the Political History of Europe, THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814, TILL

THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

CHAPTER IX.

tion, that the Roman Catholic rengion depended mainly for its security and maintenance upon the preservation of the political existence of Poland. But Gregory XVI adopted rather the advice of the Russian ambassador, and issued an encyclical brief, dated June 19th, 1831, in which he summarily stigmatized the Polish patriots as "evil-minded" persons, enjoined the clergy zealously to preach and propagate amongst the peoplethe principles of submission and obedience to their lawful sovereign, closing by holding out to them the prospect that they would experience justice and mild treatment from the hands of the Czar. This last sentence was clothed in these very words: "Your magthe burden that is on it. Taking courage, tion, that the Roman Catholic religion depend-

been stated, become subjects of the House of

gress of Vienna, in 1815, were very indignant at being treated as though they had been mere cattle. Their dislike with the Government, as cattle. Their dislike with whom, in opposite the Pope had been most shamefully imposed that he knowtion to their own wishes, they had become uni ted, increased, in the course of time, to the highest pitch, as was apparent by several manihighest pitch, as was apparent by several manifestations of displeasure. Shortly before the outbreak of the French July revolution, there happened to be much agitation among the Belgians, on account of the general anger that had been exceed by the course of the general anger that had been created by the severe sentence which mitted so terrible ravages in St. Petersburgh the Government had caused to be passed upon two members of the Liberal party, Porter and Ducpetiaux, for some publication of pretended Ducpetiaux, for some publication of pretended libellous tenor against its own measures. Consequently, the Belgians were in such a state of mind as to be easily induced to follow in the footsteps of the French.

displayed, indeed, great moral courage. A formidable revolution threatened to deprive

On the 25th of August, Bruxelles, the capital of Belgium, gave signal to the revolution tal of Belgium, gave signal to the revolution places within the Russian Empire, had shaken by various movements that took place among a little the established order of things—and an its inhabitants, directed evidently against the almost unknown and invisible plague, which royal authorities. An attempted conciliary negotiation between the Government and the Pamoment lose his tranquillity of mind, but emtriots failed, because the latter, suspecting ployed with vigor all the vast means he postreachery on the part of the former, took up sessed, to meet all these collective dangers in arms, and defeated, after four days' hard struggle, the Dutch troops that had advanced from
Antwerp, the strong fortress of which was in
their hands, and which they succeeded in detheir hands, and which they succeeded in detheir hands, and to view in himself something fending, until attacked by a more formidable more than a mortal man, over whom the dev force than that which the Belgians could em- astating plague had no power, because this ploy for the reduction of that place.

Meanwhile, all Belgium made common cause with the capital, which had, by its heroic ex- dying soldiers and other persons of the lower ample, kindled the patriotic fire throughout the classes of Russian society. whole country. Thus the rebellion assumed the formidable character of a revolution, vindicating the national rights against the efforts of an odious Government, and proclaiming the Polish Patriots, and to pour numerous troops independence of the country. The contest be- into devoted Poland, upon which he had sworn tween the Dutch troops and the Patriots was conducted with various success. But by the treaty of the 15th of November 1831 in Len treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, in Lon- Diebitsch, the celebrated conqueror of the don, the five great European Powers acknowl- Turks, he committed the task to reduce under edged the independence of Belgium. The King of Holland, secretly instigated by Prussia to call that nation.

and Russia, refused, however, to submit to this digious efforts of valor, by which the heroic decision, and continued his attempts to reduce sons and noble daughters of Poland for some the Belgians to obedience. But when Prince time sustained the unequal struggle against Leopold of Saxe Coburg (widower of Prince the formidable number of disciplined troops cess Charlotte, resumptive heiress of the British crown) had been by the Belgians elected their King, then France and England declared themselves resolved in union to enforce the treaty of London. In consequence of this resolution, a French army entered Belgium, under the command of the celebrated Marshal General the result was a contract to the result was a con the command of the celebrated Marshal Ge- gret that the result was so contrary to what rard, who hastened to attack the strong fortress might be hoped from such glorious deeds in so at Antwerp, then still held by the Dutch troops, just a cause. which, notwithstanding a very valiant resistance, was compelled to capitulate. This event had quire a new trophy by the conquest of Poland;

French revolution of 1830, in Braunswieg, in eminent personages being poisoned, in virtue in Hanover, and in some other German States, both false and ridiculous. met not with much success, but had nevertheless the result of enlarging, on the whole, the sphere of freedom, and alleviating the political cessor of Diebitsch, as commander-in-chief or

condition of the several parts of Germany. It deserves to be noticed, that the language employed in the promulgations of the respective German Governments was very different perhaps, by the treachery of one or two among from that recently before in vogue, and that them, but chiefly by judiciously employing his the Princes almost everywhere showed some desire of acquiring popularity. But the Gercorps which was destined to protect Warsaw, mans evinced much want of unanimity of ac- which thus fell into his hands on the 7th of Seption, and, indeed, of energy; hence, the attember, 1831. The capital being in the pos tion, and, indeed, of energy, tempts which were made at vindicating their rights proved mostly abortive, and produced so Poland appeared, in the eyes of even many of insignificant a result. The German Princes, its bravest defenders, as hopeless; hence, the on the other hand, employed a trick, which was accompanied with much success. They put parts of the remaining troops, in various parts of the country, followed in rapid successions. ating that the latter intended to use the inter- of informing his imperial master that all Ponal discords in Germany for taking possession land was laid prostrate at his feet, of that portion of it which is situated on the

from despotic rule. of the police, no barriers of Cossacks, were efficacious enough to prevent the celestial fire rd recovering their ancient national independ which in July, 1830, had been kindled in Paris, cnce. from setting Poland in flames.

On the 29th of November of the same year, the gallant Poles rose against the unjust dominion of Russia, and against the oppression of the Grand Duke Constantine, who ruled in Warsaw, in the name of his brother, but surely contrary to the wise counsels of that sagacious

high-spirited nation. The Russian troops in consider this numerous class as a different Warsaw, who happened to be then not very numerous, were defeated, and the Grand Duke tionable. Be this as it may, there is at least himself was compelled, though almost raging nothing else that distinguishes the nobility mad with anger, to seek for safety by withdrawhimself was compelled, though almost raging mad with anger, to seek for safety by withdrawing from the capital, and soon afterwards by retreating within the territory of Russia proper.

But, the day after he left Warsaw, the courageous Joachim Lelewel is reported to have told him, to his face, that the Poles were resolved to throw off the Russian yoke, and recover their many of them showing themselves, on the containing for force.

fortunate end of the Polish revolution, which,

was clothed in these very words: "Your mag nanimous Emperor will show you how mildly disposed he is, and will listen to our represent ations and requests, to the manifest advanta-ges of our Catholic religion, which he has, at

upon, as it cannot be supposed that he know-ingly had permitted himself to be used as the instrument of the Czar, in deceiving those

About the time when the Polish revoluti

him of Poland—several rebellious movements, not only in St. Petersburgh, but in many other

the superstitious and ignorant multitude imag-ined to be the case, on seeing the Czar un-harmed, visiting daily the hospitals filled with

Having restored tranquillity within his capi

But here is not the place to describe the pro

the effect to induce the King of Holland to ac-knowledge the independence of Belgium. The popular movements which followed the Grand Duke Constantine-the rumor of these Saxony, in Hesse, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, of the order of the Emperor Nicholas, being

> Paskiewitch, who had gained some celebrity the invading force; and this able general sucgeeded at last, partly by the irresolution on the part of some of the Polish generals, and partly,

left bank of the Rhine. Indeed, ridiculous as it may appear, the Germans proved more anxious to preserve a piece of land which was not feet. But still there remained within Poland even threatened, than to enfranchise themselves enough of victims upon whom cruel vengeance was taken, in the various ways which Russian ingenuity could invent, in punishing heroic men

But though the Emperor Nicholas and h satellites deserve the severest censure, on accoupt of the cruelties to which they made the that all of the latter were blameless, or anims

ted with love of genuine liberty.

The Polish nobility numbered at that time about two millions and a half, constituting The Grand Duke Constantine had in many respects acted as a madman, and thus wantonly called down upon himself the vengeance of a

> trary, as obstinate aristocrats, wishing for freefary, as obstinate aristocrats, wishing for free-dom without restraint for themselves, and still resolved to keep the majority of their country-nien in bondage. It would therefore appear that, as their motives were not the purest, Providence did not deem them worthy of ob-taining the aim for which they were striving with such admirable valor. But the hardships

In sparrows an wone taken the range of the past has a relation of the Polish as a part of the was a living best most the was a living best most the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the complete the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the complete the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the complete the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the complete the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the complete the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the complete the complete the was a living testimony to the impossibility of crushing the complet

AN AMERICAN SAMSON.

As late as the year 1836, there lived in Wes ern Virginia a man whose strength was so re-markable as to win him the title of "The Western Samson." He knew nothing of his birth or parentage, but supposed he was born in Portugal, whence he was stolen when a is the best man."

is the best man."

is the best man."

"But I won't fight. I've got nothing to fight resistance to any fresh disturbance of this recollections were those of boyhood in the lat-ter country. While yet a lad, he apprenticed nimself to a sea-captain for seven years, to pay for a passage to this country.

On his arrival, his time and services were sold to a Mr. Winston, of Virginia, in whose service he remained until the breaking out of the Revolution. Being of an adventurous turn onist, therefore, by the seat of his backskin of a political settlement, a Senator from Mississ of mind, he sought and obtained permission of breeches and the collar of his hunting shirt, he his master to join the army, and was engaged in active service during the whole contest. Such was his strength and personal bravery, that no enemy could resist him. He wielded a sword, the blade of which was five feet in ength, as though it had been a feather, and every one who came in contact with him paid the forfeit of his life.

One day, while reconnoitring, he stopped at the house of a man named W—, to refresh himself. While at the table, he was surprised he house of a man named Wby nine British troopers, who rode up to the house, and told him that he was their prisoner. Seeing that he was so greatly outnumbered, he pretended to surrender, and the dragoons, see ng he was apparently peacefully inclined, after isarming him, allowed him considerable freedom, while they sat down to partake of the food which he had left when disturbed.

Wandering out in the door-yard, he was ac costed by the paymaster, who demanded of him everything of value about him, at the risk but I will never give them to any one.'

tooped down to take them. Francisco seeing the opportunity, which was too good to be lost, seized the sword, and drawing it with force severe blow across the skull. Although se- of the State. His industrious and temperate verely wounded, yet, being a brave man, the dragoon drew a pistol, and aimed it at his an- him many friends; and through their influence tagonist, who was too quick for him, however; he was appointed Sergeant at arms of the Virsword nearly severed his wrist, and placed him | died, in 1836. He was buried with military

to make use of it. Mounting the only horse soldier.

"Come on, my brave boys! now's your time; we will soon dispatch these few, and then attack the main body!" at the same time rushing at the dragoons with the fury of an enraged tiger. They did not wait to engage him, but fled recipitately to the troop, panic struck and dismayed. Seizing upon the traitorous villain, -, Francisco was about to despatch him : but he begged and plead so hard for his life left behind them. Perceiving that Tarleton had despatched two other dragoons in search of nim, he made off into the adjoining wood, and, while they stopped at the house, he like an old

evaded their vigilance.

The next day he went to W———— for his horses, who demanded two of them for his services and generous intentions. Finding his situation dangerous, and surrounded by enemies No. 1 of the Examiner : was compelled to make the best of it, and left with six horses, intending to revenge himself upon W--- at a future time: "but," as he be his executioner; for he broke his neck by a fall from one of the very horses."

accosted by a stranger, who rode up to the fence, and inquired if he knew where a man by the name of Francisco lived. Raising himself up from his work, and eye ing his interrogator, who appeared to be one of the "half-horse, half-alligator," breed of Ken-

At Stony Point, he was one of the "forlorn hope," which was advanced to cut away the abattis, and, next to Major Gibson, was the first man to enter the works. At Brandywine and Monmouth, he exhibited the most fearless tell em you licked Bill Stokes most confound north of 36 deg. 30 min., with the sanction of the sanct bravery, and nothing but his inability to write edly." prevented his promotion to a commission.

Transferred to the South, he took part in most of the engagements in that section, and toward the close of the war he was engaged in a contest which exhibited in a striking manner his

self-confidence and courage.

of his life in the case of refusal. "I have nothing to give," said Francisco, "so use your "Give up those massive silve buckles in your shoes," said the dragoon.
"They were the gift of a friend," replied Francisco, "and give them to you, I never shall; take them, if you will; you have the power; Putting his sabre under his arm, the soldier

The report of the pistol drew the other mond.

Tarleton's troop of four hundred men were now in sight, and the other dragoons were about to attack him. Seeing his case was des-

and, as if cheering on a party of men, cried out,

Many other anecdotes are told of Francisco. illustrative of his immense strength and personal prowess. At Camden, where Gates was de-feated, he retreated, and after running along the road some distance, he sat down to rest tion; and if we discern no Providence, and following account of Northern energy applied himself. He was accosted by a British dra-goon, who presented a pistol, and demanded his immediate surrender. His gun being emp-ty, he feigned submission, and said he would

eaceful nature and his strength, is also told of rancisco. How true it is we cannot say, but we tell it as it was told to us many years ago, while he was still living in Buckingham county. One day, while working in his garden, he was

tuckians, he replied: "Well, stranger, I don't know of any other person by that name in these parts but myself."

fighting man at all; and if I was, I've nothing against you to fight you about."
"Well, I don't know; is there any other Pe ter Francisco in these parts?" No-not that I know of."

"Well then, you're the man, and you must ight. I've come all the way from Old Kentuck, and I ain't a going back without knowing which

about and I tell you I won't fight." cial resist
"Darn'd if you shan't fight, stranger—I'm question. bound to lick you if I can; if I don't, you must

By this time, Francisco had become angry at the importunity of his visiter, and determined to put an end to the scene. Seizing his antag-By this time, Francisco had become angry at threw him over the fence into the road; then torial career with efforts to secure a declaration walking leisurely to where his pony was tied, he that the Compromise measures of 1850 were unfastened him, and, taking him up by main "a finality"-strength, threw him after his discomfitted rider, bate and tro

clearly, he mounted the pony, remarking, tokens of but imperfect and temporary h "Well, stranger, I reckon you'll do. I reckon the new the Nebraska-Kansas question, and the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, body asks you about that great fight, you can which had consecrated to Freedom all territory ng six feet and one inch in height, weighing

two hundred pounds. His muscular system was extraordinarily developed, and he had been known to shoulder with ease a cannon weighing 1,100 pounds; and a gentleman of undoubted veracity, still living in Virginia, who knew him well, says, "He could take me in his right hand, and pass over the room with me, playing my head against the ceiling as though I had been a doll baby. My weight was a hundred and ninety- was followed in elections from Maine to Iowa, five pounds. His wife, who was a woman of good size and air proportions, he would take in his right hand,

and down stairs in this position. He would take a barrel of cider by the chimes, and, holding it to his mouth, would drink from the bung long and hearty draught, without any apparent exertion Yet, with all his strength, he was a very peace ally disposed man, and never made use of his lower except in case of necessity, about his sual vocations or defence of the right. On occasions of outbreaks at public gatherings, he

was better at rushing in and preserving the

and, holding her out at arm's length, would pass

around the room with her, and carry her up

public peace than all the conservative authoriies on the ground. Although uneducated, he was withal a companionable man, and his anecdotes and stories of war, of which he possessed a rich fund, renfrom under the arm of the soldier, dealt him a dering him a welcome guest in the first families and as he pulled the trigger, a blow from the ginia House of Delegates, in which service he honors in the public burying-ground at Rich-

> THE RELIGIOUS PRESS-THE "UNDYING QUESTION."

The power of the religious press upon subthey could get, he presented the muzzle at the breast of Francisco, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately it missed fire, and Francisco closed of our country is beginning to be felt. The was more palpable and decisive. No other result could happen. The men who composed it had changed their political connections, but in upon him. A short struggle ensued, which New York Observer still holds on its most emiended in his disarming and wounding the nentfy conservative course. When the Nebracks bill was being passed, it did wake up from its paralyzed condition, to utter some faint warnings against the consummation of that perate, he turned toward an adjoining thicket, fraud upon the free States. But when it became an act of Congress, nothing more was

heard of it in the columns of that paper. Not so of the other presses of the land. We copy the following article from the New York Examiner -- a new name to the old New New York—the Recorder, of the city, and the every fresh resurrection. It cannot be supthat he forgave him, and told him to secrete for Register, of Utica. This paper is now edited pressed. The economical relations of the inhim the eight horses which the soldiers had by S. S. Cutting and Edward Bright, whose columns, we doubt not, will be worthy of their inevitable resistance. Besides, it is a question pens; and when they print, they will say some of humanity. Liberty, raised to the dignity of thing. We hope the patronage to this new se- a principle, is liberty for man, and not men of fox doubled upon their rear, and successfully ries may be greatly extended among the Bap. a particular shade or race. It is an old ques-

> THOUGHTS ON CURRENT EVENTS-THE UNDYinauguration of a new President, heard from all men find true freedom in obedience to his his lips the gratuitous menace of a veto, in case laws. certain legislation relating to the subject of Slavery should pass the Houses of Congress.
>
> We may begin here to reckon a series of unavailing measures to stifle this pregnant queshear no Divine Voice in the history, it can be to Southern soil;

been threatened—perhaps never with greater effect than during that very year. It was about this time that the question of an incredulous public. The prophetic Chan-ning discerned the character of the omen, and lifted his warning voice. Few sympathized with his apprehensions. In the course of a I sit a queen, and shall see no sorrow!"

shire. A member of Congress, a candidate for re-election, refused to adopt the Texas platform, and was promptly erased from the list. But he went to the people on that issue. It was the only instance in which a popular vote after King Philip's war. Dr. Increase Mather, was ever taken on the Texas question directly. of Boston, Massachusetts, "did by his letters And by this besom even New Hampshire was swept. John P. Hale, the martyred candidate for the House, was crowned with the higher honors of the Senate, and there for six years a ship-load of provisions to Ireland, a few years

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. menacing the integrity of the Union, and the great doctors sought to hush the body politic to sleep by the Compromise measures of that year. The Sabbath, they said, had come—and the country must have rest. Whatever doubts there might have been still lingering as to the efficacy of the anodyne, the elections of 1852 were deemed conclusive, and the new President trod the steps of the Capitol with a firm foot,

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cial resistance to any fresh disturbance of this But the question was never settled for a moment. There was a lull only, while new issues bate and trouble on the matters involved. The Kentuckian raised himself from the ground, perfectly dumbfounded by such an exhiion of strength; and, after rubbing his eyes of a great party in the State of New York, rean obligation which was more than constian Francisco was a powerfully built man, stand- tional, because, being of the nature of a repealable law, it rested upon honor and good faith. And then came a new agitation, which views had hitherto kept them aloof from paricipation in Anti-Slavery movements. itical combinations were immediately formed. New Hampshire refused her sanction to

the violation of public faith, and her example

which resulted in the ascendency of Anti-Sh

ery parties. The last political result is the

election of John P. Hale to the Senate. But, contemporaneously with these events, a new organization was coming into existence, and spreading itself with unexampled rapidity. Its meetings and its rites were secret and myserious, and the extent of its power could be known only as the blow should fall. Organized to resist the impertinent and dangerous encroachments of the in-rushing Catholic populaion, would it expend its strength upon that new Order was spreading at the South; would ignore the question of Slavery, leaving it out of party tests altogether, or would it attempt a mmon platform for the North and South, and bind it upon the adherents of the new political faith? If this last attempt should be made, and succeed, what would be the effect ion slumber, or would it break forth snew? It was manifest that many turned to the nascent Order as the grand cure of strife where very other expedient had failed, and that the riends of continued discussion looked with serious apprehension upon the new, mysterious, and irresistible power. But Providence is supreme over human events. The first Convenn in which North and South wrecked preceding parties, differing from its had not changed their personal natures. The sentiments and convictions; and the result of the adoption of a platform satisfactory to the South, was the signal of the retirement and events indicate fresh combinations of political parties, and, to say the least, the Anti-Slavery

sentiment is likely to be more prominent that any other political question of the time. In view of facts like these, we may well regard the question of Slavery as undying. It determines political issues, and survives them. stitution forbid its restriction, and the aggressions which it makes provoke a necessary and ries may be greatly extended among the Bap-tists. A vigilant, central publication among tists. A vigilant, central publication among that numerous sect cannot be too highly valued and commended. We copy the following from earth. The past is a prophecy of the future, vain as the hope to stay the course of time, On the fourth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the crowd said. "Providence ordained that I should not around the steps of the Capitol, to witness the ences of his grace, every chain is broken, and

only because we are of those who seeing see not, and hearing hear not, and will not understand. That this threatened veto was intended what were considered worn-out lands. A Virsurrender-at the same time, remarking that to suppress popular discussion, by shutting out ginia gentleman, whom I met recently in a from political favor all who should engage in railroad car, informed me, that in his own ented it sideways to the trooper, who, in reaching, threw himself off his guard, when Francisco, quick as thought, ran him through with the And yet how powerless was it, with reference adopted the new idea of deep ploughing, and bayonet, and as he fell from his horse, he to its object! The very winds are not more was getting eight barrels, or forty bushels, of taking his commanding officer, Colonel Mayo, of Powhatan, he gave him up the animal, for which act of generosity the Colonel afterwards presented him with a thousand acres of land in Kentucky. inches deep. He had been travelling in New England, and spoke highly in praise of the energy and industry of the people, which he the annexation of Texas, then a cloud no bigger thought, on Virginia soil, would make them in-than a man's hand, began to introduce itself to borer at the North performed about three times

> few years, however, the question became a prac- culturist of the suburbs of Versailles, in study-Slavery the protection of a veto, would not lend conceived the idea that the smallness of cerhimself to the spread of its domain, and he tain plants—the violet, for example—was owwas quietly placed upon the shelf. A willing ing to an atmospheric pressure too great for instrument was selected for the achievement of their delicate organs. Having fixed this idea that task, and, during an excited Presidential in his mind, the florist conceived the notion of campaign, it was the chief anxiety of leading putting his idea into practice. Providing himians to adjust themselves to the issues of self with a small balloon, rendered sufficiently a contest which some supposed would settle the question of Slavery, by adding to its power. lavery triumphed. How proudly it bore its silken cord twelve hundred metres long. Inbanners aloft! How exultingly it exclaimed, stead of a car, the balloon sustained a flower-I sit a queen, and shall see no sorrow!"
>
> pot of Parma violets. This experiment has Mark now the current of events. In all the been going on about two months with the most Union, there was no State more reliable for the wonderful results, in the shape of violets as party in power than the State of New Hamp- large as Bengal roses. It is expected that the

"Well, I reckon you ain't the man I want Why should I fear, in Jesus' dear embrace? I want to find the great fighting man I've heard tell so much about. The feller they say can Good night, beloved; when again I waken, I shall behold my Father, "face to face." General Dembinski, and Lelewel, formed themdame Trompette, with much earnestness. "We selves into a provisional Government, in which they invited Niemeewicz, Ostrawski, and Prince will be more discreet, but that won't prevent JANET HALE. me from believing that the Empire is on its Radzuiel, to take part.

When it was afterwards decided, by the assembled Diet, that Poland should become in sembled Diet, that Poland should become in sembled Diet, that Poland should become in to which they have since been subject, and the more correct ideas of genuine liberty which the numerous exiles have acquired. "I can't tell you, stranger, where you'll find that man. I don't know such a man," said BIRDS AND INSECTS .- Wilson Flagg, in a late Francisco-resuming his work, as a hint to the of insects, and as many of birds, acting as natthere will be no great harm done. Au revoir, other that the conference was ended : but the ural checks upon the increase of insects. and be discreet." Kentuckian was not to be bluffed off, as he The swallows are the natural enemies of the The Colonel and his lady quit the Prince's cabinet with a stately air. The officer in waiting bows them out deferentially, for his eye has lighted upon the cross of honor sparkling on the breast of the visiter, which he has recognised as lately belonging to the Prince. Their departure creates quite a sensation; and many are the conjectures wherefore so great a mark were attempting to deliver themselves from the conjectures wherefore so great a mark were attempting to deliver themselves from the conjectures wherefore so great a mark were attempting to deliver themselves from the The Colonel and his lady quit the Prince's would term it. "Look 'ere, stranger," said he, swarming insects, living almost entirely upon returning to the charge, "what might your name be?" common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles, and goldsmiths. A single bird "My name is Peter Francisco, at your serwill devour five thousand butterflies in a week. "Ah!" returned the other, "you're just the should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and out-buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the falling ing insects that lurk within the buds, foliage, complete till they pass the sentries and the sol man I want to find"—at the same time, riding inside the fence, he dismounted and tied the animal-a rough, ungainly Indian pony-to